Claims

1. Method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber with the following steps:

- Signaling (Step 0) a call from a second telecommunications device of a second telecommunications subscriber to a first telecommunications device of a first telecommunications subscriber;

- Sending (Step II) first device information (GI1) from the first telecommunications device (MFG1) to the second (MFG2) that indicates the type of subscriber data (TD2) that the first telecommunications device is configured to process.

- Transmitting (Step III) subscriber data (TD2) from the second telecommunications device (MFG2) to the first (MFG1) in accordance with the first device information (GI1).

2. Method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber in particular according to Claim 1 with the following steps:

- Signaling (Step 0) a call from a second telecommunications device of a second telecommunications subscriber to a first telecommunications device of a first telecommunications subscriber;

- Sending (Step II) second device information (GI2) from the second telecommunications device (MFG2) to the first (MFG1) that indicates the type of subscriber data (TD1) that the second telecommunications device is configured to process.

- Transmitting (Step III) subscriber data (TD1) from the first telecommunications device (MFG1) to the second (MFG2) in accordance with the second device information (GI2).

3. Method according to Claims 1 to 2,
in which the subscriber data (TD1, TD2) contains multimedia contents.

4. Method according to Claim 3,
in which the multimedia content includes text data and/or audio data and/or video data.

5. Method according to Claim 4,
in which the subscriber data (TD1, TD2) includes the components title, name, first name, company, function, e-mail address, reason for calling, voice information or image information of a telecommunications subscriber.

6. Method according to one of the Claims 1 to 5,
in which the first telecommunications device (MFG1) and/or the second (MFG2) stores transmission information (UI1, UI2) which indicates which subscriber data has been transmitted from the other telecommunications device.

7. Method according to Claim 6,
in which the transmission information (UI1, UI2) is transmitted from one telecommunications device to the other with the subscriber data.

8. Method according to Claim 6 or 7,
in which the relevant transmission information (UI1, UI2) is assigned historical data which reference the transmitted subscriber data (TD1, TD2).

9. Method according to Claim 8,
in which in a relevant telecommunications device the historical data of the transmission information stored there is incorporated into the device information (GI1, GI2) to be transmitted of the telecommunications device.

10.   Method according to one of the Claims 1 to 9,
in which current historical data is assigned to subscriber data
to be transmitted to a telecommunications device.

11.   Method according to Claim 9 in conjunction with Claim 10
with the following Steps:

- Comparison of the current historical data from subscriber
  data to be transmitted assigned to a telecommunications
  device with historical data from received device information
  of the relevant other telecommunications device;

- Carrying out the transmission steps (Step III, IV) of
  particular subscriber data on with reference to the
  subscriber data whose current historical data does not agree
  with the historical data of the received device information
  from the relevant other telecommunications device.

12.   Method according one of the Claims 8 to 11,
in which the historical data has a time stamp or version
details.

13.   Method according to one of the Claims 1 to 12,
in which the first telecommunications device (MFG1) and/or the
second telecommunications device (MFG2) stores release
information which indicates which subscriber data should be
transmitted to the other telecommunications device.

14.   Telecommunications device (MFG2) in particular for
carrying the method according one of the Claims 1 to 13 with
the following features:
- a first memory (SP) for storing subscriber data (TD2);

- a facility (KM) to receive initial device information (GI1)
  of a second telecommunications device which indicates the type
  of subscriber data (TD2) that the first telecommunications
  device is configured to process.

- a facility (KM) for transmitting particular subscriber data (TD2) from the first memory to the other telecommunications device (MFG1) depending on the device information (GI1)
5 received from this telecommunications device.

15. Telecommunications device (MFG2) in particular according to Claim 14 with the following features:

10 - a second memory (SP) to store second device information (GI2) specific to a telecommunications device which indicates the type of subscriber data (TD1) that the telecommunications device is configured to process.

15 - a facility (KM) to transfer the second device information (GI2) from the second memory to the other telecommunications device (MFG1).

- a facility (KM) for receiving subscriber data (TD1) from the
20 other telecommunications device (MFG1) depending on the second device information (GI2) transmitted to it.

15. Telecommunications device according to Claim 14 or 15, in which the subscriber data stored in the first memory
25 contains multimedia data.

17. Telecommunications device according to Claim 16, in which the multimedia content includes text data and/or audio data and/or video data.
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18. Telecommunications device according to Claim 17, in which the subscriber data includes the components title, name, first name, company, function, e-mail address, voice information or image information of a subscriber.
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19. Telecommunications device according to one of the Claims 14 to 18, with a further third memory (SP) to store transmission information (UI1) which indicates which subscriber data has

already been transmitted by another telecommunications device.

20. Telecommunications device according to one of the Claims 14 to 19 that is designed as a mobile phone.

21. Telecommunications device according to Claim 20, that works in accordance with the UMTS standard or GSM standard, in particular in conjunction with the GPRS standard.

of a particular recipient. This type of identification information could for example contain name, company, e-mail address in text form and other specific information as audio data or image data.

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One disadvantage of this type of method of call signaling, in which a caller sends all his available identification information or subscriber data to the recipient, is that the caller transfers a large volume of data to the recipient with

10 every call or call signaling, irrespective of the performance of the telecommunications device of the recipient. Not only is it costly for the caller to transfer large data volumes, it is possible that the telecommunications device of the recipient is not able to process all the caller data that has been

15 transferred. If for example the telecommunications device of the recipient either does not have a display facility or does not have a suitable display facility, the device cannot display any image files transferred by the caller that would make transferring any image data to such a recipient

20 inappropriate and superfluous.

It is the object of the present invention to enable subscriber identification of a subscriber in a telecommunications connection with a minimum flow of data.

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This object is achieved by a method according to Claim 1 or 2 and by a device according to Claim 14 or 15. Advantageous embodiments are cited in the subclaims.

30 A method for identifying a telecommunications subscriber in accordance with the first aspect has the following stages. A call from a second telecommunications device of a second telecommunications subscriber (the caller) is first signaled to a